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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

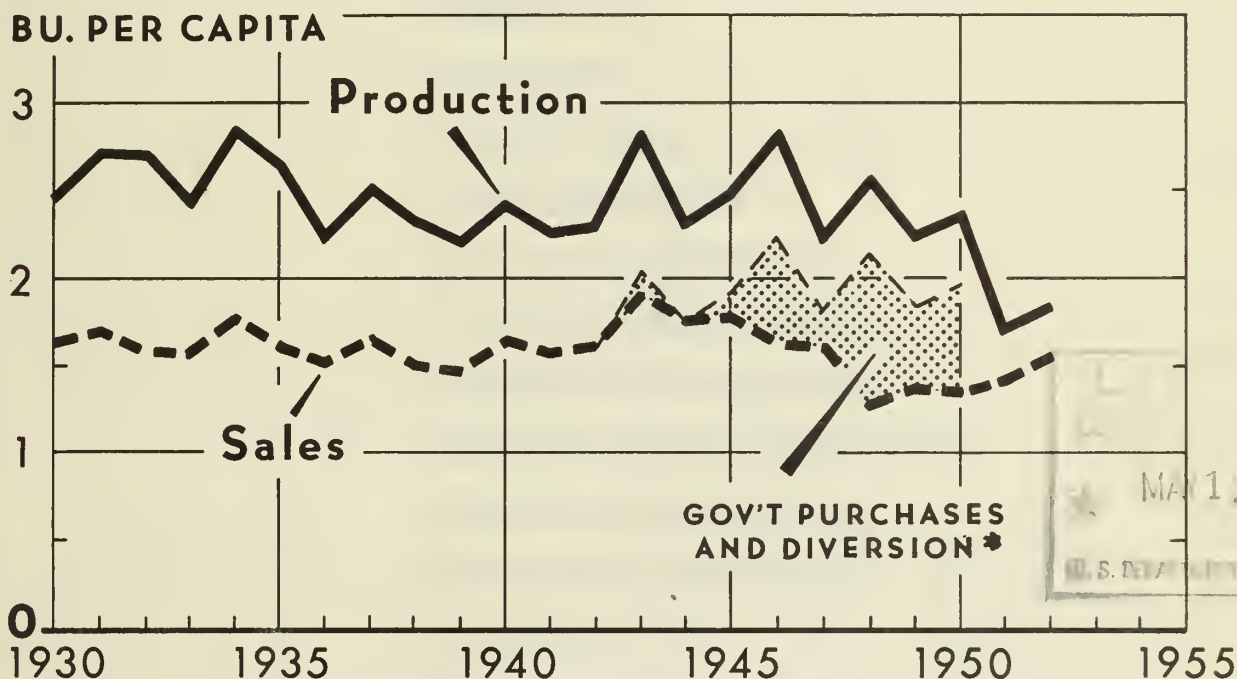
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APRIL 1953

PRODUCTION and SALES of POTATOES

In Intermediate and Late States



* INCLUDES POTATOES PURCHASED OR DIVERTED UNDER SUPPORT PROGRAM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49127-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Over the period, 1930-51, sales of potatoes per capita have declined more slowly than production per capita. The unsold portion of the crop has been diminishing over the years because of the decline in total number of farms producing potatoes, the increasing use of commercially-grown seed, and the increasing commercialization of production.

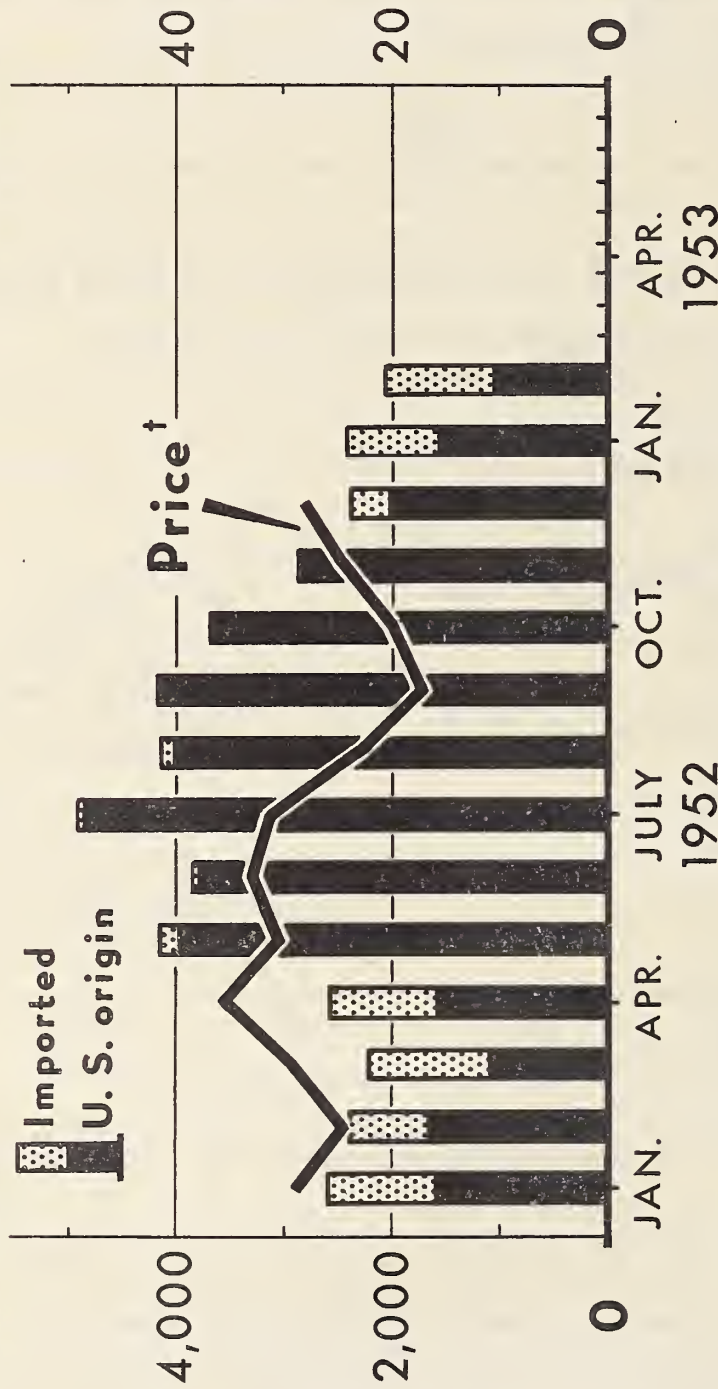
The unsold part of the crop remains on farms where produced, and is used as food in the farm household, as home grown seed, as feed for livestock, or disappears as shrinkage and waste.

During the years of potato-price support programs from 1942 through 1950, sales including quantities purchased or diverted under the support programs were much larger in proportion to production than they had been in former years. After deducting the price-support quantities, the sales remained well above the former relationship to production for the crops of 1943, 1944 and 1945 but were much lower than usual for the crops of 1948, 1949 and 1950.

SUPPLY AND PRICE OF TOMATOES

Unloads at 17 Major Markets, and U. S. Average Retail Price

UNLOADS* _____ ¢ PER LB.°



* CARLOT EQUIVALENT, FROM RAIL, BOAT, AND TRUCK ° 15th OF MONTH † BLS DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 49133-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Imports add considerably to the quantities of tomatoes available in 17 major metropolitan markets during the months of December through April, when domestic supplies are scarce and usually high in price. Imports during the rest of the year—when domestic supplies are ample and much lower in price—are of relatively little consequence.

these markets were smaller than a year earlier, reflecting a reduced U. S. winter crop, which was not completely offset by increased imports. However, current crop reports estimate much larger supplies produced for early spring harvest this year than last, so that unloads of domestic origin are expected to be considerably larger in the next few months.

In January and February 1953, total supplies of tomatoes in

 THE V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 24, 1953

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SUMMARY

Aggregate spring supplies of fresh vegetables are moderately larger than a year earlier, and are moving at generally lower prices. Considerable increases over last year in tonnage grown for spring harvest of asparagus, cabbage, sweet corn, lettuce, onions and tomatoes more than compensate for decreases in carrots, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, shallots and green peas.

Current stocks of commercially canned and frozen vegetables total larger than a year earlier. Wholesale prices range from firm to weaker, but for the season as a whole demand is expected to continue strong. Vegetable canning and freezing operations probably will be on about the same total scale in 1953 as in 1952, with prices paid to farmers about as high as in 1952.

Processors' reports thus far this season have indicated slightly increased acreage is probable for snap beans and green peas, and considerably more acreage contracted for cabbage for kraut. The prospective acreage of sweet corn for processing this year is nearly as large as last year, but yields are not likely to equal last year's record high. Moderately smaller production of spinach for processing is indicated this year in areas which usually supply about half the annual total. Processors' intentions also indicate a slightly larger acreage in cucumbers for pickles, and a moderately larger acreage of beets for canning, but a considerably smaller acreage of tomatoes for processing.

Ample supplies of new and old potatoes are being marketed at prices much lower than a year earlier. Supplies for the rest of the year are likely to continue well above a year earlier, if farmers' March intentions to plant are carried out.

Sweetpotato supplies from the 1953 crop this summer and next fall will be considerably larger than the very small supplies available from the 1952 crop, if March intentions to plant are followed, and if yields by States are equal to average.

If farmers plant the acreage of dry beans and peas indicated by their March intentions, and if yields are average, production of each crop would be considerably less than the annual disappearance in recent years and prices would be substantially higher than at present.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Spring Supplies

Larger Than A Year Ago

Farmers are producing an aggregate tonnage of commercial fresh vegetables for spring harvest (April through June) at least 9 percent larger than in the same period last year, and 10 percent above the 1949-51 average. This increase is resulting from increases in acreage or yield for a number of crops. Among those crops for which tonnage increases over last year are largest are asparagus, cabbage, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. Aggregate acreage is up 6 percent over last year and 3 percent over the 3-year average. Including additional spring crops for which acreage is indicated but for which no production estimate has yet been made, acreage is up 9 percent over last year.

Largest decreases in spring tonnage from last year are expected for carrots, eggplant, cauliflower, shallots, and green peas.

Reflecting the larger supplies this spring, fresh vegetable prices in general have been substantially lower than a year ago. The index of prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops during the first half of March was 248 (January 1910-December 1914 = 100) compared with 265 the same period a year ago. Prices to farmers are expected to continue generally lower than a year earlier through this spring because of the larger production.

Increased Acreages In

Prospect For Several Summer Crops

According to early reports, summer acreage of cabbage, onions, and watermelons is expected to be slightly to moderately larger than a year ago. Acreage increases expected for these 3 crops are approximately 2 percent, 8 and 19 percent, respectively.

Fall Cabbage Acreage

Up Slightly

About 2 percent more acres of cabbage will be available for harvest this fall than last according to growers' intentions in early April. This includes cabbage that will be utilized for kraut. Acreage for Danish and domestic types are not reported separately except in New York State other than Long Island.

Demand To Continue Strong

Throughout 1953

Demand for fresh vegetables in 1953 is expected to continue about as strong as in 1952 but will not prevent substantial lowering of prices in the event of significantly larger production.

Prospects For Leading Summer Crops

Watermelons - Watermelons are the largest contributor to summer tonnage of fresh vegetables, though on a value basis, they usually are outranked by onions, tomatoes, and cantaloups, and sometimes also by lettuce and sweet corn.

A very large acreage of watermelons is indicated for this year, resulting from the relatively high prices received by farmers in nearly all areas last year, and the above average yields in some areas. Acreage for late spring harvest this year is indicated to be 23 percent larger than last year and 41 percent above the 1949-51 average. Ordinarily, this area produces one-sixth or more of the annual crop.

Usually about two-thirds to three-fourths of the annual crop of watermelons is produced in the early summer harvest areas. This year, acreage in these areas is expected to be 20 percent larger than last year and 11 percent more than the 1949-51 average. If yields in these areas this year are average or better, the larger supplies produced will result in considerably lower prices than last year. Late summer harvest acreage also is expected to be larger, 3 percent more than last year, and 6 percent above the recent 3-year average. However, yields this year on late summer acreage may not equal the record high yield of last year.

Onions - In each of the last 2 years, onions have ranked first in value among the summer crops and have exceeded the second ranking tomatoes by a substantial margin.

A very large crop of early spring onions was produced this year, the result of large increases over last year in both acreage and yield. The earliest spring marketings moved into markets which had been less well supplied with storage onions in the first quarter of 1953 than a year earlier, and prices were relatively high. However, later shipments met rapidly tumbling prices.

Acreage of onions indicated for late spring harvest is indicated to be a little below the 1949-51 average but 22 percent larger than last year's very small acreage. Early summer acreage is expected to be about 1 percent more than average and 5 percent more than last year.

Prospective acreage of onions this year in the late-summer harvest, or main-crop areas, is 8 percent larger than last year's small acreage but 6 percent less than the 1949-51 average. Ordinarily such an acreage with normal yields might produce a crop about in line with demand. This year, prices may be lowered by the continuing influence of heavy supplies from earlier areas.

Tomatoes - Tomatoes always are one of the important summer crops, whether measured by value or by tonnage. Supplies of tomatoes from early spring areas have been estimated at 18 percent more than those for last year and 24 percent more than the 1949-51 average. The larger supplies have been bringing considerably lower prices than at the same time last year. Acreages for late spring and for summer areas will be estimated in later reports. Production last year in these areas was below average and brought record prices to farmers.

Cantaloups - In third rank in value among summer crops are cantaloups. Acreage estimates for this summer will be available in later reports. Because of the relatively high prices received for early cantaloups last year, acreage this year in this area probably will be larger. In late summer areas, however, some decline in acreage may occur because of the below-average prices received last summer.

The spring-harvest cantaloup acreage this year is estimated to be 14 percent larger than the 1952 spring acreage and 10 percent larger than the 1949-51 average. If the yields this year are equal to the 1949-51 average by States in this area, the crop would be moderately larger than last year and would bring lower prices.

Cabbage - Cabbage prices at country shipping points in recent weeks have been less than half those received a year earlier. The decline reflected large marketings from the early spring crop which is estimated to be 26 percent larger than that of a year earlier, although only 5 percent larger than the 1949-51 average. Furthermore, the market had not had a chance to recover from the large winter harvest crop which sold at near-record-low prices.

Acreage for late spring harvest is indicated to be slightly smaller than last year and 13 percent smaller than the recent three-year average. Although the late spring crop probably will be smaller than average, prices probably will be considerably depressed by late marketings from the big early spring crop. Prospective acreages in early summer and late summer areas also are below average. The 3 crops, each with below average acreage, probably will give the cabbage market a chance to recover somewhat before the early fall cabbage becomes available.

Prospective acreage of early fall cabbage, including cabbage for kraut as well as cabbage for fresh market, is only 2 percent more than in 1952, according to early April reports, and 4 percent less than the 1949-51 average. The early fall acreages of domestic and Danish type cabbage are reported separately only for upstate New York State, the only State for which storage reports are now made. Prior to 1952, about 40 to 50 percent of all the early fall Danish cabbage was produced in New York State. Prospective acreage of early fall Danish cabbage in New York State is down about 8 percent from last year's acreage, and about 4 percent under the 1949-51 average.

Total early fall acreage in prospect, minus the Danish acreage in New York, is 5 percent larger than in 1952. Although the distribution between domestic and Danish type cabbage is unknown, the present strong sauerkraut market and the very low prices growers got for cabbage late winter, make it seem likely that acreage devoted to Danish this year will be down, but that for domestic type, much of which is used for kraut, will be up.

If yields are no better than average this year, the acreages in prospect for early fall cabbage would produce a crop none too large for the strong demand expected.

PROSPECTS FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING1953 Volume Probably
Will Be Near 1952

Commercial canners and freezers of vegetables generally adjust their scale of operations in a given pack year somewhat according to their relative stock position at the beginning of the contracting and planting season. Consequently a review of the current stocks situation provides some basis for anticipating what canners and freezers may do this year. The current stocks position indicates that commercial processors this year will aim at a total volume near that of 1952, with variations for particular items.

Canned Vegetable Stocks
Moderately Above Year Ago

Latest available data indicate that combined canner and wholesale distributor stocks currently are larger than those of a year earlier for canned sweet corn, tomatoes, tomato juice, tomato catsup and chili sauce, tomato paste, tomato suace, carrots, pumpkin and squash, and sweetpotatoes. Canners may seek somewhat smaller packs this year than last for most of these items. Exceptions may be carrots and sweetpotatoes. On the other hand stocks of canned snap beans, green peas, asparagus, lima beans, beets, and sauerkraut are smaller than a year ago. Packs of most of these latter items may be as large as, or larger than, in 1952.

Aggregate canner and wholesale distributor stocks of canned vegetables in terms of standard cases are about 12 percent larger than a year earlier.

Set-Aside

The 1953 pack of 9 specified canned vegetables (and 13 fruits) will be subject to a set-aside program similar to that during the past two years. The program has been requested by the Department of Defense and has been recommended by canners in order to facilitate necessary procurement of supplies for the armed forces. Total set-aside requirements, somewhat lower than those of 1952, amount to approximately 7.5 percent of the "base packs" of the specified canned vegetables. A table showing the set-aside percentages by items is in the appendix of this report.

Frozen Vegetable
Holdings High

Stocks of frozen vegetables in commercial cold storage April 1 this year were seasonally lower than those of a month earlier, but were record high for that date. Holdings were larger than a year earlier for frozen green peas, broccoli, spinach, sweet corn, cauliflower, pumpkin and squash, lima beans and for miscellaneous frozen vegetables not separately specified, but were smaller than a year earlier for frozen snap beans, Brussels sprouts, and asparagus. The aggregate quantity of 416.6 million pounds in storage was nearly 20 percent larger than the 348.0 million pounds held a year earlier, and much larger than the 263 million pounds average for that date, 1948-52.

Although the total frozen vegetable stocks are record large, another large pack is probable this year. This industry is still expanding and demand is expected to continue strong. Current wholesale prices of frozen vegetables generally are steady, and no great change is expected this year if packing operations are normal.

Early Reports For 1953 Processing Season

Reports in early March from commercial canners and freezers of green peas indicated the probability of an increase of about 4 percent over last year in acreage of this crop for processing. Of the indicated probable acreage, a little more than one-fourth is for peas for freezing, and the rest for canning. The actual acreage increase over last year is about the same in both categories, but the percentage increase for freezing is larger,

Less spinach produced for processing this year than last has been indicated by processors in the winter crop area of Texas and spring crop area of California. The indicated crop in these 2 areas - which usually supply about half of the total annual crop for this purpose - is about 10-percent smaller than last year but 6 percent more than the 1942-51 average for the area.

In early April, processors' reports indicated a probable increase of 5 percent over last year in acreage of snap beans planted for processing. However, such an acreage would be 5 percent less than the 1942-51 average. If this acreage materializes, and if acreage abandonment is average and if yields equal the average of the last 2 years, the resulting crop would be nearly 10 percent larger than the 1952 crop but about 3 percent smaller than the 1951 crop.

Packers of kraut indicated in early April that they intended to plant or contract about 16 percent more acres of cabbage for this purpose than last year, in addition to whatever cabbage they buy on the open market. The contracted acreage indicated is 18 percent larger than the 10-year average. The increase reflects the active market for sauerkraut, stimulated in part by an aggressive and apparently successful merchandising campaign by the industry.

Open market cabbage utilized for kraut last year represented an acreage equal to about 37 percent of the total acreage of cabbage utilized for kraut; for the preceding 10-year period, this percentage averaged 47.

In the first quarter of 1953, substantial quantities of storage and fresh cabbage intended for the fresh market were available at distress prices and were used by kraut packers.

Processors' prospective plantings of sweet corn for canning and freezing this year, according to early April reports, are nearly as large as last year's planted acreage, or a little under 2 percent above the 10-year average. However, yields last year were record high. If the prospective acreage is planted this year and if abandonment is average

and yields equal the average of the last two years, the resulting crop would be 8 percent smaller than 1952 production but 18 percent larger than the 1942-51 average.

In the States of the Northwest, where the bulk of the corn freezing industry is located, acreage increases are in prospect except in Idaho. In the North Central States of the mid-west where canning predominates, acreage declines are indicated except in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

An increase of about 9 percent from 1952 plantings of canning beets is indicated for 1953, according to intentions of canners. An increase of about 2 percent over 1952 is indicated in the acreage to be planted in cucumbers for pickles.

Intentions to plant reports on tomatoes for processing indicate an acreage reduction of nearly 15 percent from 1952. If this tomato acreage materializes, and if abandonment equals the average 4 percent, the acreage to be harvested this year would be about 17 percent under that harvested in 1952 and 33 percent below the 10-year average. Since the largest indicated reduction in acreage is in California, where yields average much higher than in the other States, the reduction in total crop is expected to be larger than the reduction in total acreage.

POTATOES

Larger Supply In Prospect

Farmers' intentions to plant, as of early March, indicated the probability of larger acreages of potatoes this year than last in each major area. If the March intentions are carried out, acreage planted this year would be larger than that planted last year by 18 percent in the 13 Early States, 2 percent in the 7 Intermediate States, and 4 percent in the 29 Late States. Farmers may change their plans by planting time in some areas, as currently abundant supplies of new and old potatoes are moving generally at prices much lower than a year earlier, and available supplies in sight appear to be considerably larger than a year earlier.

However, if farmers carry out their March intentions to plant, and if yields by States equal the recent 3-year (1950-52) average by States, the 1953 crop would total near 385 million bushels, about 30 million bushels more than adequate under present conditions. Under the assumed conditions, the crop would be some 13 million bushels larger than last year in the early States, 4 to 5 million bushels larger in the Intermediate States and 19 to 20 million bushels larger in the Late States. The percentage increases would be about 25, 32 and 7, respectively, and a little over 7 percent for all States.

The increase in the Intermediate States should be considered in the light of the fact that yields there last year were unusually poor and the crop short. However, increases of the scale assumed in the other areas would lead to trouble in marketing.

Large Increase In Early Crop
Added To Ample Supplies Of Old Crop

Stocks of merchantable potatoes this January 1 were larger than those of a year earlier by 19.5 million bushels, about 21 percent, and were more than ample. Prices for these old (1952) crop potatoes, already weak, were further depressed in early 1953 by prospects for a sharp increase in the 1953 Early Commercial crop.

The winter-harvest area in Texas and Florida came up with 3.4 million bushels, in contrast with 2.6 million bushels a year earlier and 1.9 million for the 1949-51 average. The early spring commercial areas of Florida and Texas produced 5.8 million bushels this year, against 5.1 last year and 3.5 for the 3-year average. Still ahead are the late-spring areas, for which an acreage increase of 32 percent is indicated, and the summer-harvest early commercial areas where the prospective acreage is up nearly 18 percent. The increase in the late-spring area is even more significant than as indicated by the group acreage, because a considerable part of the increase is in California where yields average much higher than in most of the other late-spring States.

Current Prices Show
Idaho Potatoes Holding Up

Price quotations on potatoes in the first week of April were generally far below comparable quotations a year earlier and giving evidence of further weakening. Idaho potatoes, however, were nearly at the same level as a year earlier and were holding fairly steady. A year earlier, however, Idaho potatoes being shipped averaged smaller in size and lower in quality than those being shipped this season.

Prices To Continue Relatively Low

Potato supplies likely to be available from the expanded acreages in prospect hold little hope that potato prices received by farmers will improve. Lower prices for early potatoes also are apt to induce farmers to delay marketings in the hope of later improvement. This means that early commercial supplies probably will not be cleaned up as early as usual and will affect prices of potatoes in Intermediate States.

What happens thereafter depends upon farmers' plantings and the weather. If weather is normal and plantings follow the March intentions, surplus supplies and reduced prices will occur in the late crop season also.

Some increase in consumption of potatoes probably will occur, if supplies work out as now seem probable. However, the increase in consumption on a per capita basis probably would not be in proportion to the increase in supplies nor to the decrease in prices.

SWEETPOTATOES

Increased Acreage
Intended

In early March, farmers' indicated intentions to plant nearly 10 percent more acres in sweetpotatoes this year than last. If such an acreage is planted, distributed by States as indicated in the March intentions reports, and if yields by States were to equal the 1947-51 average, the resulting crop would be about 35 million bushels. This would be fully one-fifth larger than the small 1952 crop but less than two-thirds of the 1941-50 average production.

Thus, there is a good possibility of a crop substantially larger than in 1952, and prices lower than the record prices received for the 1952 crop. At the same time, there is not likely to be a big surplus that would result in drastically lower prices.

Demand for sweetpotatoes is expected to continue strong throughout 1953.

Current Supplies Light

Since the first of the 1952 crop season, carlot shipments of sweetpotatoes by rail and boat have been about 200 carloads less than in the same period a year earlier, or about 11 percent smaller. The major part of sweetpotato shipments are made by truck, for which data are inadequate. Unloads of 1952 crop sweetpotatoes shipped by rail, boat, and truck to 17 major metropolitan markets from July 1 through February were the equivalent of 7,207 carloads compared with 7,951 carloads in the same months a year earlier.

Although shipping point prices in Louisiana for Porto Rican sweetpotatoes appeared to be holding firm at a high level at the end of March and first week in April 1953, they were slightly below comparable quotations a year earlier when prices were rising rapidly near the end of the season. As the end of the 1952 crop marketing season approaches, remaining shipments may be too fragmentary to establish representative price quotations. However, no great decline can be expected until about the time the 1953 crop begins moving to market in substantial volume.

Significant from the standpoint of potential supplies this year is the fact that prospective acreage increases are larger in important commercial shipping areas than in those areas where production is largely non-commercial or for home consumption.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Slight Increase In
Acreage Intended

Farmers' intentions as of early March indicated the likelihood that acreage planted to dry edible beans this year would be only about 1 percent larger than the 1952 acreage - which was the smallest in more than 30 years - and nearly one-third below the 1942-51 average.

The intended change in acreage is by no means uniform in all areas. A substantial reduction in acreage is indicated in the Northeast bean area, while all Northwestern bean States report higher acreages than last year. Michigan indicates a drop of 3 percent to the smallest acreage since 1921, while New York shows a reduction of 7 percent. The sharpest percentage increases are expected in Montana and Utah, but the largest acreage increase is expected in Idaho, the heaviest producer in the Northwestern area.

In the Southwest area, both Colorado and New Mexico expect substantial increases from the very low acreages planted last year, but even so, acreages would remain below the 10-year average.

In California, bean acreage intended is down 9 percent from last year, with larger declines indicated for acreage of "other" beans (Pinto, Blackeye, Red Kidney, Small White, etc.) than for Standard Limas or for Baby Limas.

Smaller Crop Indicated

If the March intentions are carried out, and if yields by States approximate the 1947-51 average, the 1953 crop would be about one-eighth smaller than the 1952 crop, and almost one-fifth smaller than the 1942-51 average. Such a crop would be smaller than the quantity expected to be used domestically and exported during the crop marketing year. This would indicate a further reduction in carryover stocks which already have been reduced to the lowest levels since 1948. Just a few years ago, United States stocks of dry beans were in a heavy surplus position. If the 1953 crop is no larger than that in prospect based on March planting intentions, dry beans are likely to be much higher priced than they have been since 1948.

Demand Continues Strong

Demand for dry edible beans is expected to continue strong through 1953. If the 1953 crop is as short as anticipated, the sharply lower supply will cause a substantial reduction below the large exports of the 1951 and 1952 crop marketing years and domestic consumption may decline moderately.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Intended Acreage This Year

Up Slightly From 1952 Acreage

If farmers carry out the plantings indicated by their reported intentions in March, the acreage of dry peas planted in 1953 will be about 3 percent larger than that planted last year. However, the 1952 acreage was unusually small and the slight increase indicated for this year would still leave planted acreage less than one-half of the 1942-51 average. If the intended acreage is planted and if yields by States equal the 1947-51 average, the resulting crop would be only about the same as the 1952 crop which was the smallest since 1940.

Higher PricesIndicated For Dry Peas

Demand for dry field peas is much more limited than during and immediately after World War II when such large quantities were moved out of the United States for relief feeding programs abroad. The domestic demand varies in part according to the need for dry peas as seed to plant the pea acreage intended for harvest green, either for fresh market or for canning and freezing. No particular change in this respect is expected in the coming crop year. The principal domestic food outlet for dry peas is split-pea soup, consumption of which does not appear to vary much from year to year despite substantial price changes.

Prices for the 1953 dry pea crop probably will be slightly higher than those for the 1952 crop. Currently, prices are considerably higher than a year earlier and in March were record high. The carryover of dry peas in the last few marketing years has been so small as to be of little or no consequence as a price depressing factor.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Acreage and production, average 1949-51 annual 1952 and indicated 1953

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage					Production				
	Average	1952	Indicated 1953			Average	1952	Indicated 1953		
	1949-51		Percent		Percent	1949-51		Percent		Percent
	1/		Acres	of	of	1/		Production	of	of
				average	1952			average	1952	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent	tons 2/	tons 2/	tons 2/	Percent	Percent
WINTER 3/	284,420	256,800	279,870	98	109	1,439.9	1,404.1	1,575.6	109	105
Spring: 4/										
Asparagus, early and mid 5/	81,700	80,720	80,700	99	100	100.7	95.6	102.7	102	107
Asparagus, late	47,550	50,110	54,480	115	109	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, lima	6,370	5,100	4,800	75	94	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, snap 6/	47,740	40,000	38,300	80	96	59.8	50.2	51.7	86	103
Beets	1,200	1,130	1,060	88	94	6.2	5.8	6.0	97	103
Broccoli 5/ 2/	8,030	10,000	12,200	152	122	22.3	32.5	35.9	161	110
Cabbage, early 3/	22,430	15,600	20,700	92	133	130.9	109.2	137.4	105	126
Cabbage, late 3/	11,560	10,130	10,060	87	99	---	---	---	---	---
Cantaloups	29,330	28,200	32,200	110	114	---	---	---	---	---
Carrots	3,200	3,600	2,000	62	56	37.2	35.1	20.0	54	57
Cauliflower 2/	7,770	7,050	6,300	81	89	62.0	54.1	52.4	85	97
Celery	6,370	5,800	6,300	99	109	162.9	162.7	161.7	99	99
Corn, sweet 2/	31,500	34,400	33,500	106	97	85.8	106.5	112.8	131	106
Cucumbers 2/	11,200	10,600	13,600	121	128	37.2	41.9	43.0	116	103
Eggplant	1,400	1,200	1,200	86	100	7.4	7.3	5.9	80	81
Lettuce 2/	48,430	48,100	48,460	100	101	255.7	247.4	269.8	106	109
Onions, early	29,430	38,800	46,600	158	120	71.5	97.0	139.8	196	144
Onions, late	18,560	14,950	18,200	98	122	---	---	---	---	---
Peas, green 2/	9,730	7,800	4,650	48	60	16.3	12.9	6.8	42	53
Peppers, green	8,130	6,700	8,000	98	119	25.9	21.8	22.5	87	103
Shallots	1,830	2,500	1,700	93	68	2.3	4.1	2.2	96	54
Spinach	12,390	11,060	11,100	90	100	39.7	33.4	34.7	87	104
Tomatoes 2/	54,800	51,300	62,500	114	122	175.4	184.8	218.2	124	118
Watermelons	69,500	80,000	98,300	141	123	---	---	---	---	---
Total spring to date:										
Acreage and production	387,280	376,360	398,870	103	106	1,299.2	1,302.3	1,423.5	110	109
Acreage	570,150	564,850	616,910	108	109	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL SPRING 3/ 4/	677,580	661,110	---	---	---	2,255.5	2,272.4	---	---	---
Early summer:										
Cabbage 3/	9,750	9,280	9,060	93	98	---	---	---	---	---
Onions	5,530	5,340	5,610	101	105	---	---	---	---	---
Watermelons	283,300	262,300	313,700	111	120	---	---	---	---	---
Late summer:										
Cabbage 3/	23,060	21,760	22,600	98	104	---	---	---	---	---
Onions	66,610	57,790	62,390	94	108	---	---	---	---	---
Watermelons	17,330	17,900	18,450	106	103	---	---	---	---	---
Total summer to date 3/:										
Acreage	405,580	374,370	431,810	106	115	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL SUMMER 3/	926,510	881,570	---	---	---	4,072.3	3,917.5	---	---	---
Early fall:										
Cabbage 3/	50,830	47,980	48,930	96	102	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FALL 3/	307,620	304,360	---	---	---	1,964.4	1,975.1	---	---	---
Reported to date for 1953 with comparisons 3/ 8/										
Acreage and production:	671,700	632,960	678,740	101	107	2,739.1	2,796.4	2,999.1	109	107
Acreage	1,310,980	1,244,000	1,377,520	105	111	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for past seasons 3/ 8/										
ANNUAL TOTAL	2,196,150	2,103,840	---	---	---	9,732.2	9,659.1	---	---	---

- 1/ For seasonal groups and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the "crop" averages.
- 2/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.
- 3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.
- 4/ Includes asparagus used for processing.
- 5/ Total crop for fresh market and processing.
- 6/ Acreage and production for early and mid-spring only.
- 7/ Acreage and production for early spring only.
- 8/ Includes asparagus and cabbage for fresh market and processing.

Table 2.- Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 17 markets, indicated periods in 1953, with comparisons ^{1/}

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1952								1953							
	January				February				January				February			
	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Im- ports :	Total :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Im- ports :	Total :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Im- ports :	Total :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck :	Im- ports :	Total :
Asparagus :	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	6	1	---	---	1	5	22	---	27
Beans :																
Lima, snap :																
and fava :	399	526	27	952	167	504	9	680	85	395	35	515	169	438	8	615
Beets :	36	77	---	113	35	70	---	105	37	61	---	98	33	60	---	93
Broccoli .. :	150	140	---	290	248	116	---	364	267	182	---	449	143	97	---	240
Brussels :																
sprouts .. :	127	79	---	206	78	41	---	119	29	33	---	62	23	12	---	35
Cabbage ... :	651	1,201	406	2,258	1,069	1,056	166	2,291	809	1,466	16	2,291	871	1,170	2	2,043
Cantaloupe :																
and other :																
melons ^{2/} :	---	---	20	20	---	4	70	74	1	---	62	63	1	1	62	64
Carrots ... :	985	612	10	1,607	1,131	519	9	1,659	1,127	538	---	1,665	1,043	433	---	1,476
Cauli- :																
flower ... :	376	490	---	866	439	588	---	1,027	369	600	---	969	359	468	---	827
Celery ... :	1,500	1,213	5	2,718	1,369	1,155	1	2,525	1,557	1,213	---	2,770	1,465	1,128	---	2,593
Corn :	32	46	---	78	33	105	1	139	3	22	---	25	31	123	---	154
Cucumbers .. :	40	293	46	379	20	265	41	326	48	232	38	318	59	139	125	323
Escarole :																
and endive :	164	210	---	374	136	167	---	303	184	172	---	356	95	221	---	316
Lettuce :																
and ro- :																
maine ... :	2,390	1,475	---	3,865	2,774	1,221	---	3,995	2,705	1,686	---	4,391	2,285	1,292	---	3,577
Onions, :																
dry :	1,236	968	1	2,205	994	786	25	1,805	971	776	11	1,758	894	621	68	1,583
Onions, :																
green ... :	83	145	7	235	88	203	11	302	61	202	4	267	60	188	3	251
Peas, :																
green ... :	7	14	50	71	2	34	104	140	7	21	53	81	29	41	105	175
Peppers ... :	28	216	264	508	162	272	218	652	91	276	219	586	128	279	186	593
Spinach ... :	294	246	---	540	247	219	---	466	266	248	---	514	268	188	---	456
Other :																
cooking :																
greens ... :	169	711	---	880	148	607	---	755	120	829	---	949	64	781	---	865
Squash ... :	13	392	5	410	54	262	5	321	15	402	6	423	7	340	5	352
Tomatoes ... :	874	710	1,009	2,593	926	742	737	2,405	853	721	842	2,416	368	676	1,008	2,052
Turnips :																
and ruta- :																
bagas ... :	28	266	235	529	18	235	205	458	17	267	214	498	12	232	166	410
Water- :																
melons ... :	---	---	7	7	---	1	15	16	---	---	2	2	---	---	12	12
Other veg- :																
etables :																
(including :																
mixed) ... :	1,699	976	187	2,862	1,580	1,002	92	2,674	1,339	1,222	75	2,636	1,290	938	79	2,307
Total :																
above ... :	11,281	11,006	2,279	24,566	11,718	10,180	1,709	23,607	10,962	11,564	1,577	24,103	9,722	9,888	1,829	21,439
Potatoes ... :	6,162	2,554	8	8,724	6,397	2,150	4	8,551	6,760	2,338	85	9,183	5,973	2,043	62	8,078
Sweet- :																
potatoes :	129	789	4	922	81	725	1	807	72	748	7	827	112	612	11	735
Grand :																
total ... :	17,572	14,349	2,291	34,212	18,196	13,055	1,714	32,965	17,794	14,650	1,669	34,113	15,807	12,543	1,902	30,252

^{1/} Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

^{2/} Except watermelons.

Table 3.- Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1952 and 1953

Market, commodity, and State of origin	Unit	1952			1953		
		Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		Feb. 19	Mar. 18	Apr. 15	Feb. 17	Mar. 17	Apr. 14
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>							
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, California	Pyramid crate	---	---	7.50	---	---	7.40
Beans, snap, green, Florida 1/	Bushel	2/6.00	2/4.12	2/5.67	4.90	4.06	4.45
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L. A. crate	2.50	2.20	3.00	2.92	2.37	3.26
Broccoli, California	Pony crate	7.25	6.33	8.38	6.05	6.71	7.16
Cabbage, domestic, Florida	1-3/4 bu. crate	2.03	2.16	3.65	1.75	1.74	1.91
Cabbage, Danish type, N.Y.	50-lb. sack	---	---	---	1.12	1.25	---
Carrots, bunched, California	W. G. A. crate	5.22	4.53	5.06	4.72	4.73	4.71
Carrots, bunched, Texas	L. A. crate	4.49	4.12	4.50	4.21	4.12	4.30
Cauliflower, California	Pony crate	3.16	2.90	3.37	3.25	3.04	3.75
Celery, Golden Heart, Florida	16-inch crate	4.66	4.67	3.25	2.58	2.79	4.22
Celery, Pascal type, California	16-inch crate	---	---	---	3.77	4.05	4.50
Corn, green, yellow type	4 1/2-5 doz. crate	---	---	4.31	---	4.75	3.17
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel	9.50	14.00	4.73	9.50	5.00	4.18
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	2.50	3.66	2.87	4.50	3.00	2.39
Escarole, Florida	Bushel	---	---	---	2.10	2.06	2.50
Kale, Virginia	Bushel	---	1.50	1.12	.78	.68	1.00
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	W.G.A. crate 3/	4.28	5.40	6.83	5.50	6.40	5.00
Lettuce, Big Boston type, Florida	E. crate	---	---	2.35	---	---	2.75
Onions, yellow, New York	50-lb. sack	3.24	4.75	---	3.87	4.40	1.31
Onions, yellow Bermuda, Texas	50-lb. sack	---	---	6.02	---	---	2.16
Peas, green, Mexico	Bushel	3.85	4.75	---	3.50	4.50	---
Peppers, green, Florida	Bushel	2.61	3.69	6.00	3.51	4.10	4.71
Spinach, Savoy type, Texas	Bushel	2.48	1.66	4/1.45	1.93	1.80	4/1.12
Tomatoes, green, ripe and turning, Florida	60-lb. crate unwrapped 5/	6.72	13.67	12.90	12.20	12.45	10.00
<u>Chicago</u>							
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, California	Pyramid crate	---	---	7.00	---	---	7.75
Beans, snap, green, Florida 2/	Bushel	6.25	4.75	5.75	5.25	4.25	5.25
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crate	2.25	2.25	3.63	2.25	2.35	3.25
Broccoli, California	Pony crate	6.00	5.87	7.00	5.25	6.25	5.75
Cabbage, domestic type, Texas	50-lb. sack	---	3.50	---	1.65	1.60	6/1.50
Carrots, bunched, Calif.	W.G.A. crate	3.88	3.75	4.32	3.50	4.15	3.65
Carrots, Texas	W.G.A. crate	3.65	3.60	4.50	3.50	3.50	3.50

- Continued

Table 3.- Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (local sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1952 and 1953

- Continued

Market, commodity, and State of origin	Unit	1952			1953		
		Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		Feb. 19	Mar. 16	Apr. 15	Feb. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 14
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Chicago</u>							
Carrots, topped, Illinois	50-lb. sack	2.00	2.25	2.00	1.15	1.00	.90
Cauliflower, California	Pony crate	2.92	2.75	3.15	2.70	2.50	3.50
Celery, Golden Heart, Florida	16-inch crate	5.00	4.80	4.00	3.25	3.25	4.15
Celery, Pascal type, California	16-inch crate	4.25	4.25	5.00	3.65	3.25	4.15
Corn, green, yellow, Florida	5-doz. crate	---	3.38	4.87	---	---	3.25
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	---	---	---	5.00	3.25	2.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type, Arizona	W.G.A. crate 3/	4.10	4.85	6.50	5.15	4.65	4.65
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	W.G.A. crate 3/	4.15	5.35	---	5.35	4.65	4.75
Onions, Sweet Spanish, Idaho (large size)	50-lb. sack	4.85	5.75	---	4.55	5.00	3.15
Onions, Yellow Globe, Midwestern	50-lb. sack	2.85	4.65	---	3.80	4.15	.75
Onions, Yellow Bermuda, Texas	50-lb. sack	---	---	5.75	---	---	1.50
Peas, green, Mexico	Bushel	---	---	---	3.80	4.00	2/3.75
Peppers, green, Florida	Bushel	3.37	5.25	8.00	4.15	5.25	5.25
Spinach, flat type, Texas	Bushel	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.85	---
Tomatoes, green and turn- ing, Mexico	Lug box, 6X6 and larger	---	5.35	6.75	4.75	4.85	5.40
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel	9.75	---	5.50	8.75	5.75	4.00

- 1/ Various varieties.
- 2/ Valentine variety.
- 3/ 4 dozen heads.
- 4/ Virginia.
- 5/ 6 X 6
- 6/ Florida.
- 7/ Fair quality.

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Section, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Canned vegetables set-aside, 1953 pack

Commodity	Set-aside against		Commodity	Set-aside against	
	1953 pack	Percent		1953 pack	Percent
Asparagus	7.0		Peas, green	3.8	
Beans, lima	10.8		Tomatoes	8.8	
Beans, green or wax	6.3		Tomato catsup	8.0	
Carrots	11.0		Sweetpotatoes	28.1	
Corn, sweet	5.9				

Defense order No. 2, Sub-order 3, dated April 25, 1953 establishing the amount of the 1953 vegetable pack set-aside for defense use.

Table 5.- Truck crops for commercial processing: Prospective plantings 1953, with comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage			1953 as a percentage of	
	Average	1952	Intended	Average	1952
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Beans, snap	136,000	121,940	128,490	94.5	105.4
Beets	17,750	15,970	17,390	97.9	108.8
Cabbage for kraut 1/	9,680	9,840	11,390	117.7	115.8
Corn, sweet	503,510	512,140	511,590	101.6	99.9
Cucumbers for pickles	130,050	160,370	163,180	125.5	101.8
Peas, green	465,880	444,230	462,830	99.3	104.2
Spinach, California and Texas only 2/	15,450	13,000	11,700	75.7	90.0
Tomatoes	488,200	382,800	327,100	67.0	85.4
Total 3/	1,766,520	1,660,290	1,633,670	92.5	98.4

1/ "Contract acreage" only. "Open market" acreage is in addition to this and usually amounts to about half the total acreage of cabbage for kraut.

2/ Spinach for processing is grown in 7 other States (Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Washington). 3/ Including only parts of the acreage for kraut cabbage and for spinach, as indicated in footnotes 1 and 2. In addition to these 8 crops, the acreage of asparagus, lima beans, and pimientos for processing is still to be reported.

Table 6.- Vegetables, frozen: Cold-storage holdings, March 31, 1953 with comparisons

Commodity	March	1952	1953		
	average	March 31	January 31	February 28	March 31
	1948-52	March 31	January 31	February 28	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus	5,154	6,725	9,899	7,691	5,905
Beans, lima	41,264	54,215	70,592	60,578	55,847
Beans, snap	22,284	35,061	44,254	38,939	33,353
Broccoli	18,146	26,163	38,386	42,930	44,200
Brussels sprouts	9,232	13,924	14,842	13,356	11,318
Cauliflower	7,955	8,882	17,615	16,383	17,335
Corn, sweet	20,946	19,040	35,615	28,479	21,526
Peas, green	65,425	79,940	124,206	107,214	89,766
Pumpkin and squash	5,740	7,754	12,984	12,428	11,510
Spinach	16,605	26,825	38,397	36,130	40,262
Other vegetables	50,295	69,494	88,103	86,137	85,603
Total	263,046	348,023	494,893	450,265	416,625

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from cold storage reports, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Canned vegetables: United States commercial packs 1951 and 1952 and canners: and wholesale distributors' stocks, indicated periods in 1953 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Canners' stocks		Wholesale distributors' stocks 1/	
	1951	1952	Date	1952	1953	Date
	1,000 cases	24/2's		1,000 cases	24/2's	1,000 cases
Major commodities						
Beans, snap	19,440	16,346	Apr. 1	5,540	1,900	Jan. 1
Corn	25,576	22,328	"	4,687	8,921	"
Peas, green	33,916	26,509	"	7,354	5,836	"
Tomatoes	31,770	27,981	"	5,120	9,887	"
Tomato and combination						
Vegetable juices	36,160	35,807	"	12,115	15,544	"
"Total	146,862	138,971	"	34,816	42,088	"
Minor commodities						
Asparagus	4,795	4,354	Mar. 1	1,854	1/ 884	"
Beans, lima	2,950	2,316	Feb. 1	1/ 1,816	1/1,130	"
Beets	7,532	6,692	Mar. 1	1/3,765	1/3,197	"
Carrots	2,177	2,775	"	1/ 786	1/1,149	"
Pickles	2/18,700	2/22,500	---	---	---	---
Pumpkin and squash	4,395	5,408	Apr. 1	1/129	1/1,762	"
Sauerkraut	2/ 9,500	2/8,200	Mar. 1	4/3,817	4/3,235	"
Spinach	7,648	N.A.	Mar. 1	6/774	6/863	"
Tomato catsup and						
Chili sauce	1/19,610	1/15,271	Apr. 1	6/7,300	1/8,352	"
Tomato paste	5/10,524	5/8,366	Jan. 1	5/ 3,631	6/4,735	N.A.
Tomato pulp and puree	7,737	6/4,684	"	5/ 2,473	6/2,485	"
Tomato sauce	5/ 8,642	5/8,446	Apr. 1	5/2,015	6/4,784	"
Vegetables, mixed	3,471	3,226	---	---	---	---

1/ Converted by BAE from actual cases to standard cases of 24/2's. 2/ Jan. 1, 1952 distributors' stock data computed by BAE applying to Jan. 1, 1953 distributors' stocks the percentage changes determined by the Bureau of Census. 3/ Processing crop converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases 24/2's equivalent to 1 ton fresh). 4/ Reported in bbls., converted to cases of 24/2's using 14 cases to the bbl. 5/ Calif. only. Computed by BAE from data supplied by the Canners League of Calif. 6/ Estimated. SOURCE: Canners' stock and pack data from NCA; unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Prospective plantings for 1953 season, with comparisons

Group of States	Planted acreage			
	Average	1952	Indicated	1953 as per-
	1942-51		1953	centage of
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1952
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
<u>Early</u>				
13 States	432.2	257.7	304.6	118
<u>Intermediate</u>				
7 States	208.2	110.3	113.0	102
<u>Late, States</u>				
9 Eastern	534.2	362.5	366.6	101
9 Central	684.0	329.5	335.0	102
11 Western	459.6	357.4	390.0	109
Total late States	1,677.3	1,049.4	1,091.6	104
36 Late and Intermediate	1,885.5	1,159.7	1,204.6	104
Total United States	2,317.7	1,417.4	1,509.2	106

1/ Indications as of March 1, 1953.

2/ Assuming 1950-52 average yields by States, production from this prospective acreage would amount to 385 million bushels in 1953, compared to 347.5 million bushels produced in 1952.

Table 9.- Potatoes, commercial, early: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953 1/

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indi-	Average	1952	Indi-	Average	1952	Indi-
	1949-51		cated	1949-51		cated	1949-51		cated
	1949-51		1953	1949-51		1953	1949-51		1953
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter	10,910	11,200	15,500	180	232	218	1,933	2,598	3,376
<u>Early</u>									
spring	25,790	20,800	26,100	140	246	222	3,459	5,116	5,805
<u>Late</u>									
spring	167,860	122,850	162,700	236	300	---	38,559	36,797	---
Summer	110,680	61,900	272,950	203	183	---	21,752	11,343	---
Total	315,240	216,750	277,250	214	258	---	65,703	55,854	---

1/ This acreage and production is later included in the reports of total potatoes.

2/ Prospective.

Table 10.- Potatoes: F.O.B. prices, New York and Chicago wholesale market prices, and March futures (closing) prices at New York, indicated periods

Location and variety	Unit	Week ended					
		1952			1953		
		Feb. 16:	Mar. 15:	Apr. 12:	Feb. 14:	Mar. 14:	Apr. 11:
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
U.S.B. SHIPPING POINTS							
Fort Myer, Florida,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Triumph 1/ (1953 crop)	:50-lb. sack:	2.43	---	---	2.15	1.47	---
Dade County, Florida,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Triumph 2/ (1953 crop)	:50-lb. sack:	---	2.28	---	---	1.50	1.72
Hastings, Florida,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sebago 1/ (1953 crop)	:100-lb.sack:	---	---	4.41	---	---	4.00
San Luis Valley,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Colorado, Red McClure,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1/	:100-lb.sack:	3/4 4.01	4/4.31	---	2.95	2.18	1.82
Connecticut Valley of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mass. and Conn. Cobbler:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Katahdin 5/	:100-lb.sack:	4/3.65	4/4.02	---	2.94	1.95	---
Idaho Falls, Idaho,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russet Burbank 1/ 3/ ..	:100-lb.sack:	4/4.41	4/4.71	---	3.76	6/4.06	6/4.08
Aroostook County, Maine :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
various varieties, 3/ 4/	:100-lb.sack:	3.44	3.95	4.01	2.40	1.85	1.21
West Michigan points,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Round White 3/ 5/	:100-lb.sack:	3.76	3.96	---	3.08	2.07	---
Rochester, New York,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
various varieties 3/ 5/	:100-lb.sack:	3.92	4/4.15	---	2.56	2.04	1.70
Madison, Wisconsin :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
points, Katahdin and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chippewa 1/	:100-lb.sack:	3.60	---	---	2.85	1.91	---
Tuesday nearest mid-month							
TERMINAL MARKETS:							
NEW YORK							
Triumph, Florida 1/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(1953 crop)	:50-lb. sack:	3.34	3.25	---	2.95	2.26	2.83
Sebago, Florida 1/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(1953 crop)	:100-lb.sack:	---	---	6.26	---	---	5.00
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	:100-lb.sack:	4/6.34	2/7.11	---	5.86	6.01	6.25
Various varieties, Maine :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
5/	:100-lb.sack:	4/4.45	---	---	3.61	2.91	2.37
CHICAGO							
Bliss Triumph, Florida 1/	:50-lb. sack:	3.13	2.98	---	2.68	2.15	2.53
Red McClure, Colorado 1/	:100-lb.sack:	5.26	5.56	---	---	3.38	---
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	:100-lb.sack:	5.66	6.16	---	4.87	2/5.48	2/5.26
Futures, N.Y. Market 8/							
March delivery	:100-lb.sack:	4.23	2/4.41	---	2.44	2.22	---
April delivery	:100-lb.sack:	4.33	2/4.46	2/4.46	2.46	2.16	1.55
May delivery	:100-lb.sack:	4.36	2/4.51	4.51	2.53	2.36	1.56

1/ Washed stock. 2/ Waxed and colored. 3/ Delivered sales shipping point basis.
4/ 2-inch minimum. 5/ Unwashed stock. 6/ 10 ounce. 7/ 25 - 30 percent 10 ounces
and larger. 8/ Unit of trade 500 bags (cwt.) carload lots. 9/ Bid.

F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily quotations. (Data compiled by PMA) Terminal market prices are submitted for Tuesday of each week by Market News Representatives to PMA. Potato futures are compiled from the N.Y.

Table 11.- Sweetpotatoes: Prospective plantings for 1953 season, with comparisons

Group of States	Planted acreage			
	Average	Indicated 1953: 1953 as per-		
	1942-51	1952	1/	centage of 1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
Central Atlantic 2/	47.9	36.6	40.2	110
Lower Atlantic 3/	196.0	99.0	111.0	112
South Atlantic 4/	323.5	183.2	200.2	109
North Central 5/	12.6	5.6	5.5	98
California	11.0	10.0	10.0	100
Total United States ..	590.9	334.4	6/366.9	110

1/ Indications as of March 1, 1953.

2/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

5/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

6/ Assuming 1947-51 average yield by States, production from this prospective acreage would amount to 35 million bushels in 1953 compared to 28 million bushels in 1952.

Table 12.- Sweetpotatoes: F.O.B. prices at Southern Louisiana points and representative market prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available), indicated periods, 1952 and 1953

Location and variety	Week ended					
	1952			1953		
	Feb. 16	Mar. 15	Apr. 12	Feb. 14	Mar. 14	Apr. 11
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>F.O.B. SHIPPING POINTS</u>						
Southern Louisiana points Porto Rican <u>1</u> /	5.22	6.02	7.00	5.45	6.28	6.50
	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
<u>Terminal Markets</u>						
<u>NEW YORK</u>	Feb. 19	Mar. 18	Apr. 15	Feb. 17	Mar. 17	Apr. 14
Golden, New Jersey	---	---	---	4.75	4.75	2/5.24
Porto Rican, North Carolina	6.33	6.97	8.25	6.17	6.21	6.91
Jersey Type, New Jersey	5.00	6.09	6.25	4.62	4.30	4.93
<u>CHICAGO</u>						
Porto Rican, Louisiana <u>1</u> /	5.80	6.75	7.75	6.15	6.85	7.25

1/ 50-pound crate. 2/ Orange.

F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by Market News representatives to Fruit and Vegetable section of PMA.

Table 13.- Beans, dry, edible: Prospective plantings for 1953 season, with comparisons 1/

Group of States	Planted acreage			
	Average	1952	Indicated	1953 as per-
	1942-51		1953	centage of
	2/		2/	1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
Maine, New York, Michigan :	689	522	501	96
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho :				
Wyoming, Washington:	338	249	285	114
Colorado, New Mexico, :				
Arizona, and Utah:	542	253	278	110
California:	349	295	268	91
Total United States ..:	1,918	1,319	3/1,332	101

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Indications as of March 1, 1953.

3/ Assuming 1947-51 average yields by States, production from this prospective acreage would amount to 14.6 million 100-pound bags (uncleaned basis) in 1953 compared to 16.8 million bags produced in 1952.

Table 14.- Peas, dry, field: Prospective plantings for 1953 season, with comparisons 1/

State	Planted acreage			
	Average	1952	Indicated	1953 as per-
	1942-51		1953	centage of
	2/		2/	1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Percent
Minnesota:	3/5	3	4	133
North Dakota:	3/11	3	3	100
Montana:	25	5	4	80
Idaho:	141	64	70	110
Wyoming:	3	7	7	100
Colorado:	28	15	13	85
Washington:	244	117	119	102
Oregon:	28	9	9	100
California:	3/17	5	5	100
Total United States ..:	498	228	4/234	103

1/ In principal commercial producing States.

2/ Indications as of March 1, 1953.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Assuming 1947-51 average yields by States production from this prospective acreage would approximate 2.6 million 100-pound bags (uncleaned basis) in 1953 about the same as was produced in 1952.

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